

DEVICE FOR IMPACT SENSING HAVING AT LEAST TWO PRESSURE SENSORS

## Background Information

The present invention is directed to a device for impact sensing having at least two pressure sensors, according to the 5 definition of the species in the independent claim.

It is known from German patent application DE 102 101 31.0 (not a prior publication) to communicate absolute pressure values as well as differential pressure values.

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## Advantages of the Invention

The device according to the present invention for impact sensing having at least two pressure sensors, having the 15 features of the independent claim, has the advantage over the related art that the pressure values of the pressure sensors of the device according to the present invention may now also be made available to other vehicle systems. To that end, the device according to the present invention is connected to 20 those other vehicle systems, for example, through a bus, in order to communicate the pressure values to those vehicle systems also. The other vehicle systems may use these pressure values to check the plausibility of their own sensor values and/or as a substitute for a nonexistent sensor. This enables 25 inexpensive multiple use of the pressure signals of the pressure sensors for impact detection. The additional hardware complexity is small, since in most cases an interface or a bus system to other vehicle systems is already present. The result is that pressure sensors may be eliminated for the other

vehicle systems. This also simplifies the design of the electronic systems in a vehicle.

Through the measures and refinements set forth in the 5 subclaims, advantageous improvements on the device for impact sensing in a vehicle, specified in the independent claim, are possible.

It is particularly advantageous that the at least one 10 additional vehicle system is an injection system, a climate-control system and/or a barometer function. An altitude-measuring system based on pressure may also profit from the device according to the present invention.

15 The pressure value may be communicated advantageously to the other vehicle systems as an absolute pressure value or as a differential pressure value.

#### Drawing

20 Exemplary embodiments of the present invention are illustrated in the drawing and are explained in greater detail in the following description.

25 Figure 1 shows a block diagram of the device according to the present invention, and

Figure 2 shows a flow chart of the sequence of operations on the device according to the present invention.

30 Description of the Exemplary Embodiments

Pressure sensors are known from industry and from automotive applications. Depending on the design, the pressure sensors

communicate absolute or differential pressure values to an analyzer unit. In the automobile, the sensors are usually utilized for controlling the engine and for sensing side crashes and triggering an airbag.

5 According to the present invention, it is proposed that the pressure values which are constantly being recorded and communicated to the control unit by the sensors present for impact sensing also be made available to other vehicle  
10 systems. This may make it possible under some circumstances to eliminate pressure sensors or to check pressure sensors for plausibility which are present in other vehicle systems.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of the device according to the  
15 present invention. Two pressure sensors 1 and 2, which are used for impact sensing, are connected via corresponding lines 3 and 4 to a processor 5. Through a third data input, processor 5 receives signals from an acceleration sensor 10, which is used to check the plausibility of the pressure sensor  
20 signals from sensors 1 and 2. Through a data input/output, processor 5 is connected to a bus 11, to which additional vehicle systems 6 through 9 are connected. Vehicle system 6 is an injection system, vehicle system 7 is a climate-control system, vehicle system 8 is a barometer function having an on-board computer, and vehicle system 9 is an altimeter.  
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Pressure sensors 1 and 2 are designed as micromechanical pressure sensors, which are used here for sensing side impacts and are thus located in a side part of the vehicle. The side  
30 part is largely closed, so that when a side impact occurs, pressure sensors 1 and 2 detect an adiabatic pressure increase through the deformation of the side part. That makes it possible for pressure sensors 1 and 2 to sense a side impact

very quickly. Pressure sensors 1 and 2 therefore function as indirect deformation sensors.

Alternatively or additionally, it is also possible to utilize 5 pressure sensors in the bumper or the rear, in order to also detect an impact there through an adiabatic pressure increase. More than two sensors may be used for side impact sensing. However, the use of at least two sensors makes it possible to ensure a reciprocal check of the performance of pressure 10 sensors 1 and 2 through the evaluation of the signals that are communicated to the processor via lines 3 and 4. Because pressure sensors 1 and 2 are located in the side parts, which are opposite each other, they are positioned in the vehicle away from a control unit. Sensors 1 and 2 have measuring 15 amplifiers, an analog-digital converter and a transmitting element, in order to communicate the measured pressure data to processor 5. Here, unidirectional communication is provided from sensors 1 and 2 to processor 5 in a control unit. Lines 3 and 4 are also used to supply power to pressure sensors 1 and 20 2, the pressure sensors communicating their data to processor 5 over this direct current through amplitude modulation. Processor 5 has one receiving module each for lines 3 and 4, in order to receive the received data. Alternatively, it is possible for the connection between pressure sensors 1 and 2 25 and processor or control unit 3 to be bidirectional, so that control unit 5 is also able to communicate queries to pressure sensors 1 and 2. It is further possible for pressure sensors 1 and 2 to communicate not only their measurement data to control unit 5 or the processor, but also data that have 30 already been analyzed, for example differential pressure data or normalized data. In addition, it is possible for the connection between pressure sensors 1 and 2 and control unit 5 to be implemented via a bus, i.e., a sensor bus. This would enable control unit 5 to use only a single bus controller, and

also only a single line to which sensors 1 and 2 are connected. Acceleration sensor 10 is provided here as a plausibility sensor for an impact. This means that only if acceleration sensor 10 also indicates an impact does processor 5 decide that an impact has occurred, and activates restraining means such as airbags and belt tensioners, which are not shown here. But if no impact has occurred, then control unit 5 communicates the pressure data of the two sensors 1 and 2 to the other control units 6 through 9. These 10 use the pressure data to check the plausibility of their own sensors or to carry out their function with this pressure data. In particular, comfort functions such climate-control system 7, barometer function 8 and altimeter 9 may dispense with pressure sensors of their own and use the values from 15 pressure sensors 1 and 2.

From the point of view of functions alone, it is possible to dispense with the additional sensor 10 used here for plausibility checking, if it is possible to tolerate 20 impairment of the functions of the other vehicle systems 6-9, designed mostly for comfort, in the event of a crash, or if this impairment is slight.

It is also possible for control unit 5 to be connected to 25 vehicle systems 6, 7, 8 and 9 via two wire connections each. A wireless or optical connection is also feasible here.

Figure 2 shows a flow chart to explain the sequence of operations on processor 5. In process step 100, processor 5 30 receives the pressure data from sensors 1 and 2. In process step 101, processor 5 uses the signal from acceleration sensor 10 to check whether an impact has occurred. If both the pressure data and the acceleration data indicate a side impact, then the system jumps to process step 102, and

restraining means corresponding to the severity of the impact are triggered. But if no impact was detected in process step 101, which is the normal case, then the system jumps to process step 103, and the pressure data from sensors 1 and 2 5 is communicated to vehicle components 6 through 9. In process step 104, vehicle systems 6 through 9 then carry out their functions with the pressure data. That makes it advantageously possible for vehicle systems 6 through 9 to perform plausibility checks of their own measured values, or to use 10 these pressure values directly for their own functions.